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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/217,065 03/24/94 SIEFERT

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PARK EXAMINER

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2316

DATE MAILED: 10/07/96

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

OFFICE ACTION SUMMARY

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/24/94

☒ This action is FINAL.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 D.C. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire _____ month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1 - 14 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1 - 14 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☐ Notice of Reference Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES -

Part III DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

2. Claims 1-5, and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over James M. Bloom ("Experience Implementing BIND, A Distributed Name Server for the DARPA Internet", Summer Conference Proceedings Atlanta 1986) in view of East et al (USPN: 5,187,790).

As to claim 1, on pages 173 and 174, Bloom et al disclose multiple servers, the servers being grouped into local servers (figure 2, Berkeley, Mit, Xerox, DEC) and regional servers (Edu, Com), each of the local servers comprising means for storing resources therein, each of the regional servers comprising means for storing profiles

(information) of resources associated with one or more of the local servers therein, each of the profiles containing descriptive information about one or more of the resources. Bloom et al further disclose one or more PCs coupled to one or more of the servers (note: the internet system comprises PCs (clients) coupled to servers for sharing information with other objects in the network), each of the PCs (clients) comprising means for accessing a resource from any one of the local servers (named servers) based on the searched profiles (information).

Although Bloom et al do not explicitly teach means for searching all of the profiles in the regional servers, Bloom et al state that suppose a network application on decvax.DEC.COM wants to find the address of fignewton.LCS.MIT.EDU. The application program would send a local name server. The local name server to the root name server, that would EDU name server. Then a MIT name server.. . . . amount of time (page 174). Therefore, it would have been obvious to search all of the profiles in the regional servers to satisfy the clients calls to connect to the corresponding resources.

Bloom et al do not explicitly teach that the local and regional servers are linked together for electronically transferring the profiles and resources therebetween. But, East et al teach a system enabling a selected process access to a specified object when the identifiers for the process match the list of identifiers in the access control list of

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the specified object (abstract). It is desirable to modify East et al to allow between local and regional servers for transferring the profiles and resources.

As to claim 2, Bloom et al disclose means for storing a downloadable resources into its respective local server (note: internet system allows this feature).

As to claim 3, on pages 173 and 174, Bloom et al further disclose means for downloading resources in any of the local servers into the PC (client).

As to claim 5, on pages 173 and 174, Bloom et al disclose multiple servers, the servers being grouped into local servers and regional servers, each of the local servers comprising means for storing resources therein, each of the regional servers comprising means for storing profiles of resources associated with one or more of the local servers therein, each of the profiles containing descriptive information about one or more of the resources. Bloom et al further disclose one or more PCs coupled to one or more of the servers (note: the internet system comprises PCs (clients) coupled to servers for sharing information with other objects in the network). Although Bloom et al do not explicitly teach means for searching all of the profiles in the regional servers, Bloom et al state that suppose a network application on decvax.DEC.COM wants to find the address of fignewton.LCS.MIT.EDU. The application program would send a local name server. The local name server to the root name server, that would EDU name server. Then a MIT name server. . .

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.. amount of time (page 174). Therefore, it would have been obvious to search all of the profiles in the regional servers to satisfy the clients calls to connect to the corresponding resources.

Bloom et al do not explicitly teach that the local and regional servers are linked together for electronically transferring the profiles and resources therebetween. But, East et al teach a system enabling a selected process access to a specified object when the identifiers for the process match the list of identifiers in the access control list of the specified object (abstract). It is desirable to modify East et al to allow between local and regional servers for transferring the profiles and resources.

Claim 9 has the same limitation of claim 1 except claim 9 is the method claim. Note the discussion of claim 1 above.

As to claims 10 and 11, Bloom et al disclose downloadable resources, and physical objects. It is well known that some of the physical objects has its own profile which is necessary for system configuration. The physical objects would not be downloadable.

As to claim 12, on pages 172 and 173, Bloom et al disclose the step of allowing a user to download selected downloadable resources from one of the local servers to the user's site (internet networking system).

As to claim 13, on page 173, Bloom et al disclose storing all of the profiles at a single regional server (resolver routine).

As to claim 14, on page 174, Bloom et al disclose that multiple collections of the profiles are each stored at different regional servers (Edu, Com). Although Bloom et al do not explicitly teach that each collection contains substantially all of the profiles, Bloom et al state that the EDU server would get an answer saying to try the MIT name server, and then the MIT name server would get an answer saying to try the LCS name server. Bloom et al further disclose that the basic function of the name server is to provide information about network objects by answering queries (page 172). Therefore, it would have been obvious that multiple collections of the profiles are each stored at different regional servers, and each collection contains substantially all of the profiles, because the name server is to provide information about network objects by answering different queries of different clients by searching each regional server.

As to claim 4, Bloom et al disclose that the requested query is sent to name server to make connection to its corresponding server (page 173). This restricting the user's access to resources based on data contained in the user's profile. Bloom et al further teach means for storing a profile which contains information about a user of a server. East et al disclose this limitation on the column 2. lines 27-35 as identifier of

servers. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have combined East et al to Bloom et al to restrict the user's access for security to protect system from an unauthorized access.

3. Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Bloom et al in view of Khoyi (USPN: 5,303,379).

As to claim 6, on pages 173 and 174, Bloom et al disclose multiple servers, the servers being grouped into local servers and regional servers, each of the local servers comprising means for storing resources therein, each of the regional servers comprising means for storing profiles of resources associated with one or more of the local servers therein, each of the profiles containing descriptive information about one or more of the resources. Bloom et al further disclose each of the local servers serving one or more PCs (clients) (note: the internet system servers one or more clients for sharing information with other objects in the network), each of the regional servers storing a catalog of profiles, and accessing a resource from any one of the local servers based on the searched profiles. "storing a catalog of profiles" is also taught by the "object table" (Khoyi et al., figure 6) which serves as a list of objects and their profiles. Therefore, it would have been obvious to search all of the profiles in the regional servers to satisfy the clients calls to connect to the corresponding resources.

Bloom et al do not explicitly teach that the local and regional servers are linked together for electronically transferring the profiles and resources therebetween. But, East et al teach a system enabling a selected process access to a specified object when the identifiers for the process match the list of identifiers in the access control list of the specified object (abstract). It is desirable to modify East et al to allow between local and regional servers for transferring the profiles and resources.

As to claim 7, bloon key-word searching is rejected as well known as bloon searching and common in most searching environment at the time of invention.

As to claim 8, it would have been obvious to order a search of any of the profiles to be performed at a future time to reduce system load and allows the suer to do more pressing work.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Peterson ("the profile naming service", Arizona University, ACM Transactions on computer systems (Nov. 1988), vol.6, no.4, p. 341-64) teaches profiles as a descriptive naming service to search a sequence of name servers.

Response to Amendment

5. The communication filed on 3/ 24/ 94 is non-responsive to the prior Office action because applicant does not response to the double patenting rejection. Since the

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response appears to be *bona fide*, but through an apparent oversight or inadvertence failed to provide a complete response, applicant is required to complete the response within a time limit of one month from the date of this letter or within the time remaining in the response period of the last Office action, whichever is the longer.

NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME LIMIT MAY BE GRANTED UNDER EITHER 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) OR (b) BUT THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE SET IN THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MAY BE EXTENDED UP TO A MAXIMUM OF SIX MONTHS.

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5, 6 and 9 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Applicant asserts that the references do not teach or suggest the applicant's claimed limitations directs to grouping the servers between local servers and regional servers (page 12). Examiner cited new reference "Bloom et al" instead "the Newmark reference". And Bloom et al disclose grouping the servers between local servers and regional servers as discussed above in the rejection of claims.

Applicant further asserts that the references do not teach or suggests the applicant's claimed limitations directs to allowing users and administrators to specify which users are authorized to gain access to the resources and profiles and /or to prohibit selected users from gaining access to selected resources and profiles (page

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12). Examiner disagrees with this assertion because East et al clearly disclose this feature as discussed above in the rejection of claims.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection.

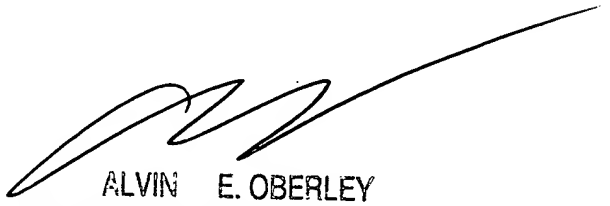
Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See M.P.E.P. § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R.

§ 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Alice Y. Park at telephone number (703) 305-3804 and fax number (703) 308-5359.



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
ART UNIT